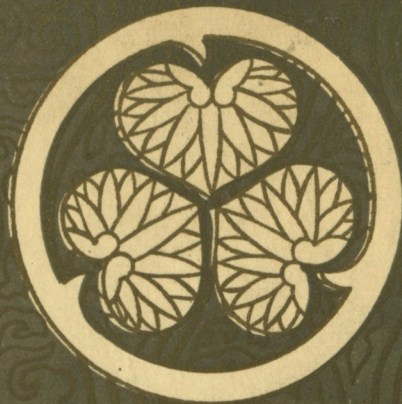


日光東照宮寫真帖





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Right: THE CRYPTOMERIA A VENUE

The Kanuma, Utsunomiya and Aizu Roads all leading to Nikko are bordered, for about 22½ miles, by stately cryptomerias nearly three hundred years old. Planted by Matsudaira Masatsuna, a daimyo. Extending through far, mysterious miles, they are matched by no others in grandeur.

Left: THE SHINKYO (The Sacred Bridge)

The red-lacquered Sacred Bridge 83 feet long and 22 feet wide spanning the Daiya River is one of the spots of beauty in this region. Closed to the public, it is exclusively used by the Imperial messengers on ceremonial occasions.

(2)

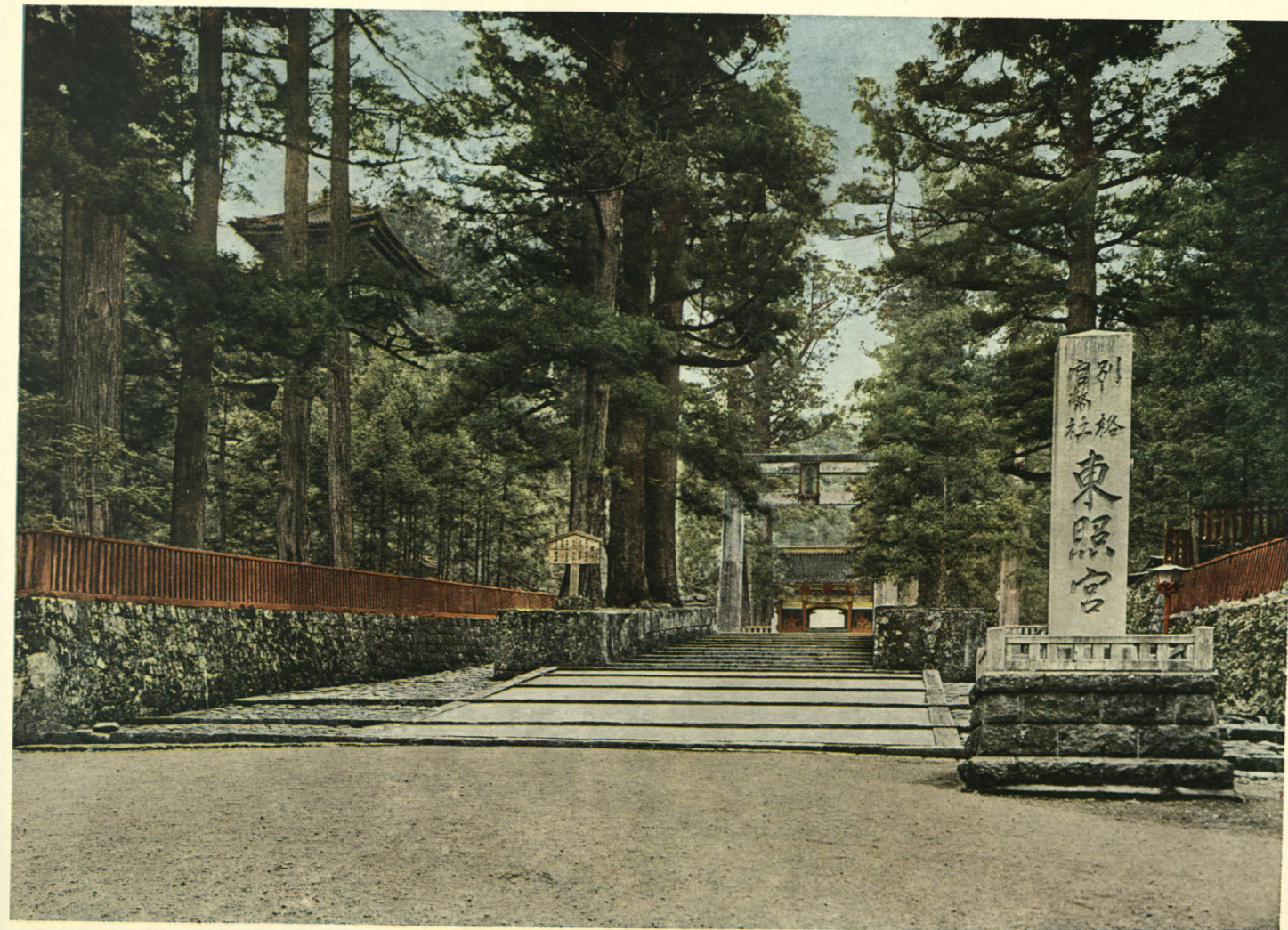
(右) 日光杉並木 史蹟

鹿沼(例幣使)宇都宮(御成)大桑(會津)の三街道は當宮にいたる重要な参道にして其の兩側には三百年の星霜を経過し、延長九里半に及ぶ杉並木森立す、是松平正綱の寄進せられし並木にして雄大壯嚴他に比類を見ざるものなり。

(左) 神橋

古くは山菅橋とも稱し、大谷川に架したる朱塗の靈橋にして長さ十三間五尺余、幅三間四尺橋柱は巨石を以て造り兩岸に樹てられ、祭典に際し参向の勅使供進使のみが渡らせらる。





### THE STONE TORII

A huge stone torii 27 feet high of rare beauty, contributed by Lord Kuroda Nagamasa in 1618, stands at the head of a broad avenue by which is approached the Toshogu Shrine where Ieyasu is enshrined. The golden letters on the bronze tablet that hangs on the top were graciously written by the Emperor Gomizunoo.

(3)

### 石 鳥 居 國 寶

元和三年御鎮座に際し朝廷より正一位を贈られ、東照大権現の神號を授けらる。又正保二年には宮號を賜はり、以來東照宮と申し、明治六年別格官幣社に列せらる。石の大鳥居は元和四年黒田長政が筑前より運搬し奉獻せしものにして後水尾天皇御宸筆の勅額がかゝげらる。高さ二丈七尺國內稀に見る美しきものなり。





### THE FIVE-STORIED PAGODA

In 1815 a thunder bolt reduced to ashes the first pagoda built and offered by Lord Sakai Tadakatsu in 1650; the present one replaced it in 1818.

The edifice, 105 feet high, red-lacquered and roofed with copper tiles, stands loftily amongst picturesque surroundings of great natural beauty.

### 五重塔 國寶

屋根銅瓦本葺、高さ百五尺外廻朱塗、扉は蠟色塗、二層以上の扉には葵の紋あり、慶安三年十二月酒井忠勝の奉獻に係り文化十二年雷火に焼亡したるを再び同家より献納され文政元年九月落成す。





Right: THE OMOTE-MON GATE  
(The Front Gate)

Eight-pillared, red-lacquered, finely gabled and roofed with copper tiles, this gate is the first elaborate entrance of the shrine. The right and left niches on the outside of the gate, there stand the two colossal figures of the Guardian Kings, the masterpieces of Hogen Yasuoto.

On the left of the picture a distant view of the torii of the Futaarasan Shrine can be obtained.

Left: THE OMOTE-MON GATE VIEWED  
FROM INSIDE

The right and left niches on the inside of the gate are occupied by a pair of gilt monsters called Koma-Inu.

(右)表門 八脚門、屋根は切妻造銅瓦本葺、扉柱及枳組等は  
本朱塗其他は蠟色塗、正面左右の仁王尊は大佛師法眼康音の  
作左側はるかに二荒山神社の鳥居を望む。  
(左)内面より見たる表門、左右には金地に極彩色の狛犬二基  
あり。

表 門 國 寶





### THE THREE SACRED STOREHOUSES

The picture shows the Lower Sacred Storehouse on the right and the Upper and Middle Sacred Storehouses on the left located in the gravelled courtyard beyond the Omote-mon Gate.

The style of construction of the three sacred storehouses are nearly the same, except that the structures of the roofs are different from each other. Their gabled roofs are covered with copper tiles and their outer walls are built in a special mode of architecture called "Azekurazukuri." Below the gable of the Upper Sacred Storehouse are carved the two mythological elephants.

In these red-lacquered houses are stored some sacred treasures and paraphernalias used on ceremonial occasions.

(6)

### 三 神 庫 國 寶

(右)下神庫 表門に最も近く建てられ、校倉造、切妻、銅瓦本葺、唐戸は蠟色塗其他總て本朱塗、神寶祭器等を収む。  
(左)上神庫(中央)中神庫、下神庫と稍同様建築にして屋根の構造を各々異にす。上神庫の妻に二頭の大象を浮彫にせり此等神庫に藏するものは渡御祭供奉の甲冑雅樂用器具其他祭典用具にして寶物に屬するもの多し。中神庫の先に見ゆるは西淨と稱する建物なり。





#### Right: THE THREE MONKEYS

On one of the panels of the Sacred Stable is carved this curious triad which suggests the wisdom of neither seeing, hearing, nor speaking any evil.

#### Left: THE SACRED STABLE

This building, a portion of which is the only unpainted surface in the precincts, is for the sacred horses used on ceremonial occasions. The stately black pine tree beside it was personally planted by the third Shogun, Iemitsu.

#### (右) 三猿彫刻 國寶

神厩長押上の欄間に三猿の彫刻あり、見ざる(猿)、聞かざる(猿)、言はざる(猿)にして頗る巧妙の作なり。猿と馬疫とに關する傳説に基き彫刻せられたるものと稱せらる。

#### (左) 神 厩 國寶

流造、屋根銅瓦本葺、軒裏と建具は蠟色塗、他は總て素木造なり。此傍に亭々と繁れる金松樹あり。即ち神君御好みの樹なりとて三代將軍家光公の御手づから植ゑさせられしものなり。





## THE CISTERN AND THE RINZO

(The Sacred Library)

The magnificent cistern seen on the left side of the picture was contributed by Lord Nabeshima Katsushige in 1618. Its massive copper-tiled roof is supported by 12 splendid granite pillars, the upper parts of which are elaborately ornamented with gold, colours and carvings.

Beyond the cistern is a beautifully decorated building in which a complete collection of Buddhist scriptures is kept.

## 御水舎と輪藏 國寶

御水舎 正面唐破風造、屋根銅瓦本葺、四方の花崗石の角柱は一隅に三本づゝあり、柱の上部は金欄巻金具にて包む。上部は總て木造極彩色を施す。水盤は元和四年鍋島勝茂の寄進に係る。  
輪藏 一名經藏と稱す。内に廻轉式書架あり、天海版の一切經を之に收む。屋根は重層方形造、銅瓦本葺、柱と腰廻りは朱塗、四方の唐戸と軒先は蠟色塗、長押の上は總て極彩色なり。





# Right: THE PLUNGING LION

Carved out on one of the pillars of the stone fence in front of the Yomei-mon Gate, the Plunging Lion is said to have won the Shogun Iemitsu's high praise.

# Left: THE BELERY AND DRUM TOWER

Harmoniously located standing opposite each other, the two copper-tiled towers are designed after the fashion called the "YaguraznKuri," that is, a turret style.

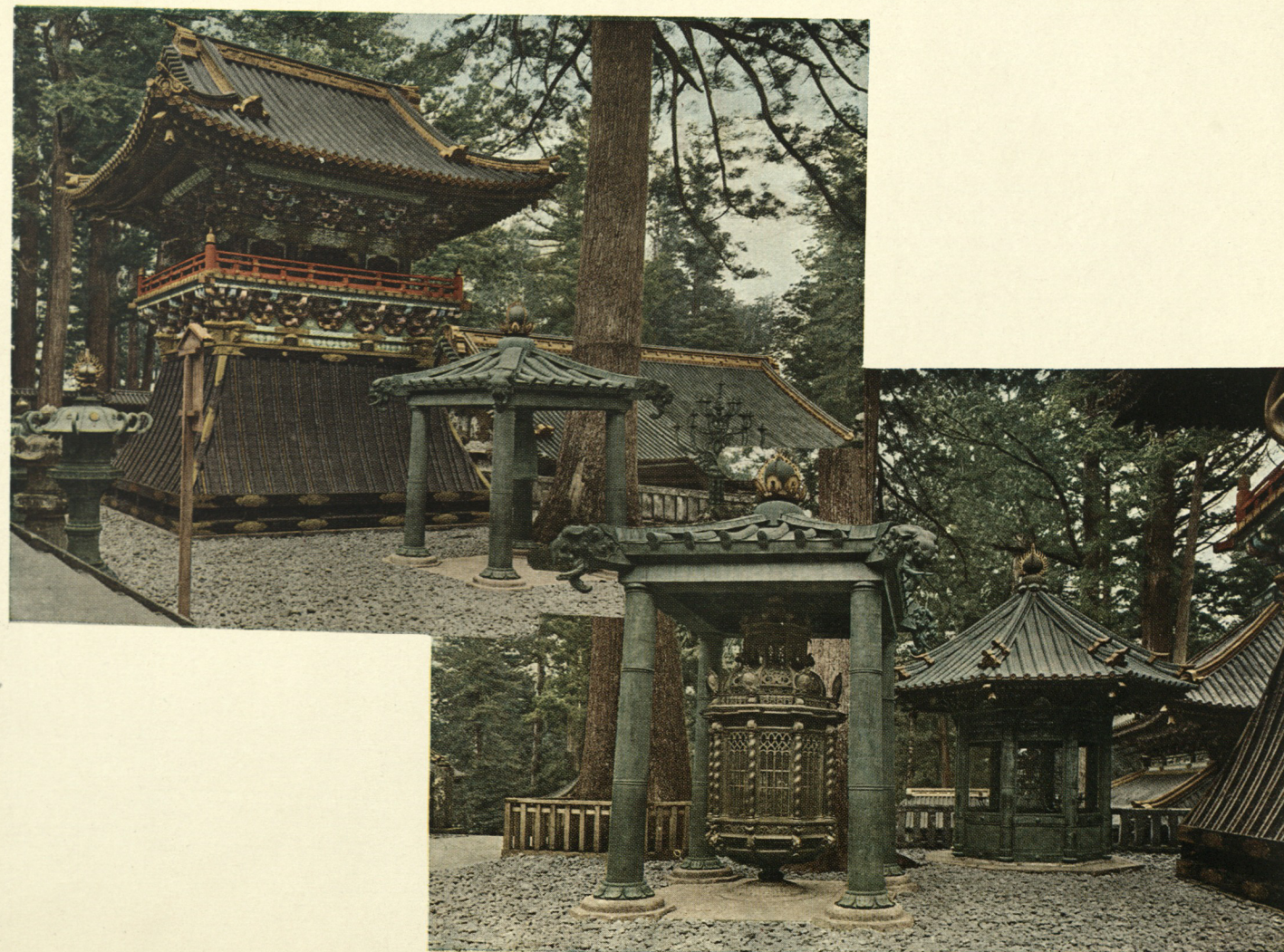
## (右) 飛込の獅子

陽明門前石段上石柵の柱石に彫出さるゝものにして備前西大寺の築太夫の作、家光公御社参の折嘆稱せられたるに依つて一名「恐悦の獅子」と稱す。

## (左) 鐘樓及鼓樓 國寶

總體は櫓造にして屋根は銅瓦本葺入母屋造鐘樓に鐘を懸け、鼓樓には太鼓を懸く。





# Right: THE REVOLVING LANTERN AND THE HANGING LANTERN

The picture shows the Hanging Lantern on the right and the Revolving Lantern on the left, which are made of brass and tributes from Holland in 1636. The crests of the Tokugawas are invertedly fixed outside the former by mistake. Thirty sockets are attached to the latter standing within the eight-angled building 24 feet high, hence the inscription "Sanjushiko-no-Toro."

## Left: THE KOREAN BELL AND THE CANDLE-STAND

In the middle of the picture is seen the Korean Bell, a tribute from the King of Korea in 1643. A flaw about its top led people to call it the "Mushikui-no-Kane," that is, the Worm Eaten Bell.

On the right is seen the 31-socketed Candle-Stand made of brass, a tribute from Holland in 1636.

(右) 廻燈籠と釣燈籠  
廻燈籠 寛永十三年和蘭より献上せし所黄銅製九角形にして自由にて廻轉す。上部葵の悉く倒なるは彼國にて誤り作れるに由る。  
釣燈籠 寛永十三年和蘭の献上、八角寄せ棟造、高さ臺石とも二丈四尺、八方に銅の網を張り銘には三十枝釭之燈籠と記す。  
(左) 朝鮮鐘と燭臺  
朝鮮鐘 寛永二十年に朝鮮より獻納されたる鐘にして銘並に序文は李植の撰なり。口外徑三尺龍頭の下に孔一つあり以て虫蝕の鐘といふ。  
燭臺 寛永十三年に和蘭より献上したるもの唐銅製にして三段に亘り釭三十一個蛇柱六個を有す、一名蓮燈籠と稱す。





### THE YAKUSHI-DO

The largest building in the precincts is the Yakushi-do, on the ceiling of which a mythological dragon is drawn by the master brush of Kano Eishin. In clapping hands under the head of the dragon something like the sound of jingling bells is heard.

### 藥師堂國寶

本堂は一名本地堂と稱す、單層向拜付入母屋造、銅瓦本葺、桁行六十八間、梁間四十四尺、境内建物中最大のものなり。内に狩野永眞の筆になる蟠龍の墨繪の天井あり。龍の頭の下にて手を拍つ時鈴の音の如き反響あり以て俗に鳴龍と稱す。





### THE YOMEI-MON GATE

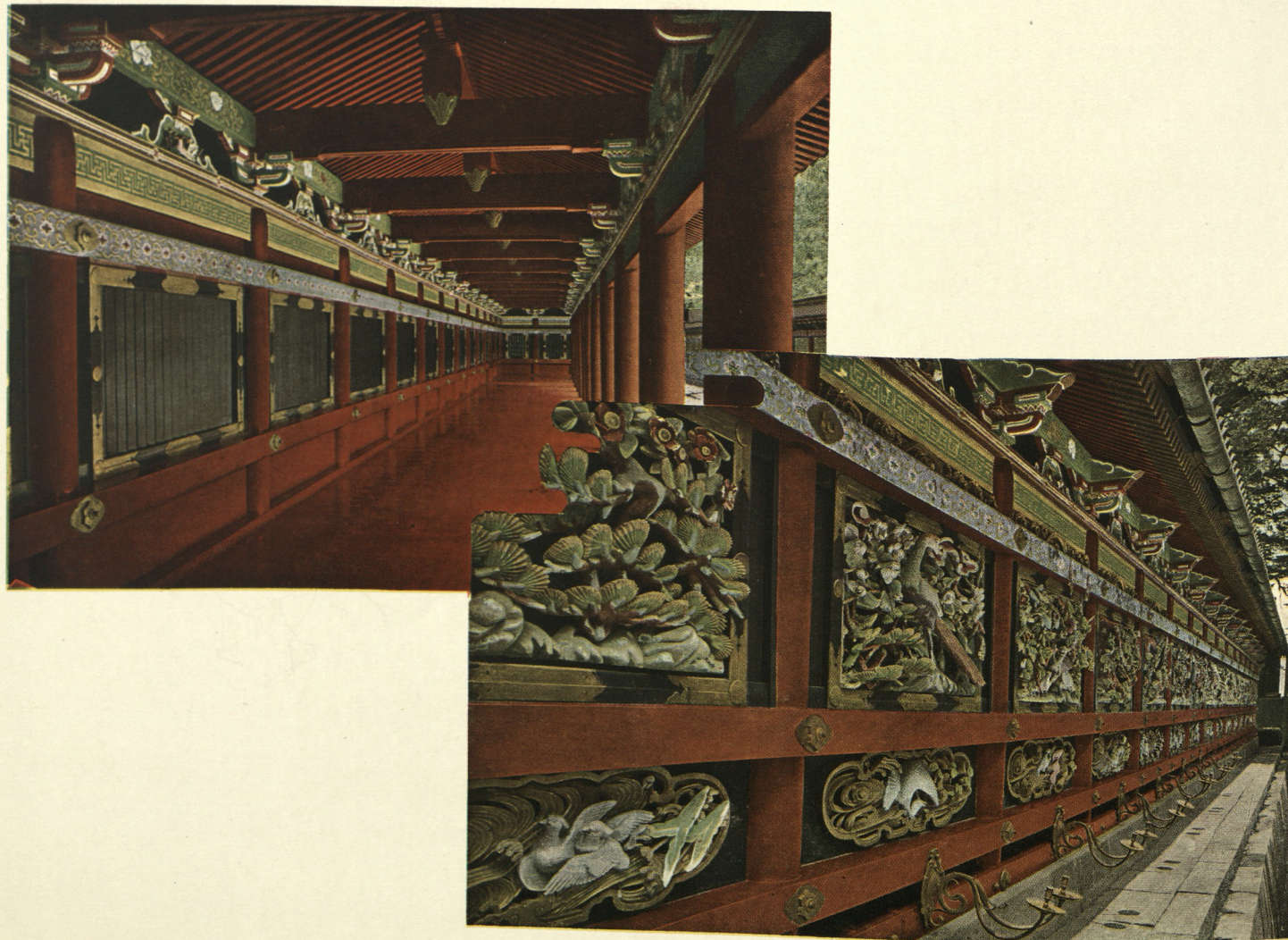
This celebrated gate has the honour to have been named after one of the 12 gates in the ancient Imperial Palace in Kyoto. The Japanese sometimes call this time-honoured gate "Higurashi-mon" (the gate where one tarries all day), because the exquisite carvings of extraordinary variety and luxuriance, with which this two storeyed gateway is lavishly decorated, are so intricate and absorbing that captivated visitors could spend a whole day enjoying them. Its 12 columns bear ornamental carvings of birds, animals, flowers, etc. in bas-relief.

On the ceiling of the portico are found the pictures of two glaring dragons drawn by Kano Tanyu and Kano Eishin. The construction expense of this wonderful gate amounted to some ¥123,500 per six feet square.

陽明門は京都御所内十二門の内の一の名を賜はりて附せられたる所にして終日之を眺むるも興の盡きざるものあり依て一名「日暮御門」と稱す。正面に掲げられたる額は後水尾天皇の御宸筆故に一名「勅額門」とも稱す。中通り二間の天井に八方睨の龍（狩野探幽筆）（外間）四方睨の龍（狩野永真筆）（内間）が描かれてゐる。柱は十二本、其中一本に木目の虎を現はせる斑紋の彫刻あり、又一本彫刻模様の逆になれるものあり「魔除の逆柱」と稱す建坪約九坪、一坪現時の金にして十二萬餘圓を要したりと。

陽明門 國寶





# Right: THE CARVED PANELS OF THE CLOISTER

On the panels of the long cloister adjoining the Yomei-mon Gate, are carved in high relief pine trees, bamboos, plum trees, phoenix, peacocks, golden pheasants, etc., designed and gorgeously coloured by Kano Riuemon.

# Left: THE INTERIOR OF THE CLOISTER

The red-lacquered cloister surrounding the Oratory and the Holy of Holies is characterized by the open-work between the lintels, where are carved various animals and plants gorgeously coloured.

(13)

## (右) 廻廊彫刻 國寶

廻廊は陽明門の左右に續き百二十余間、總朱塗屋根は銅瓦本  
葺正面桐羽目には櫨の一枚板に松竹梅、鳳凰、孔雀、金鷄等  
を彫ぬき極彩色を施さる。下繪及び彩色は狩野理右衛門の筆  
になる。

## (左) 廻廊内部 國寶

總て本朱塗、楣間設けられたる臺股は三百余個の多きに達し  
動物、植物、多種多様の彫刻は極彩色を施せり。





### THE SACRED PALANQUIN HOUSE

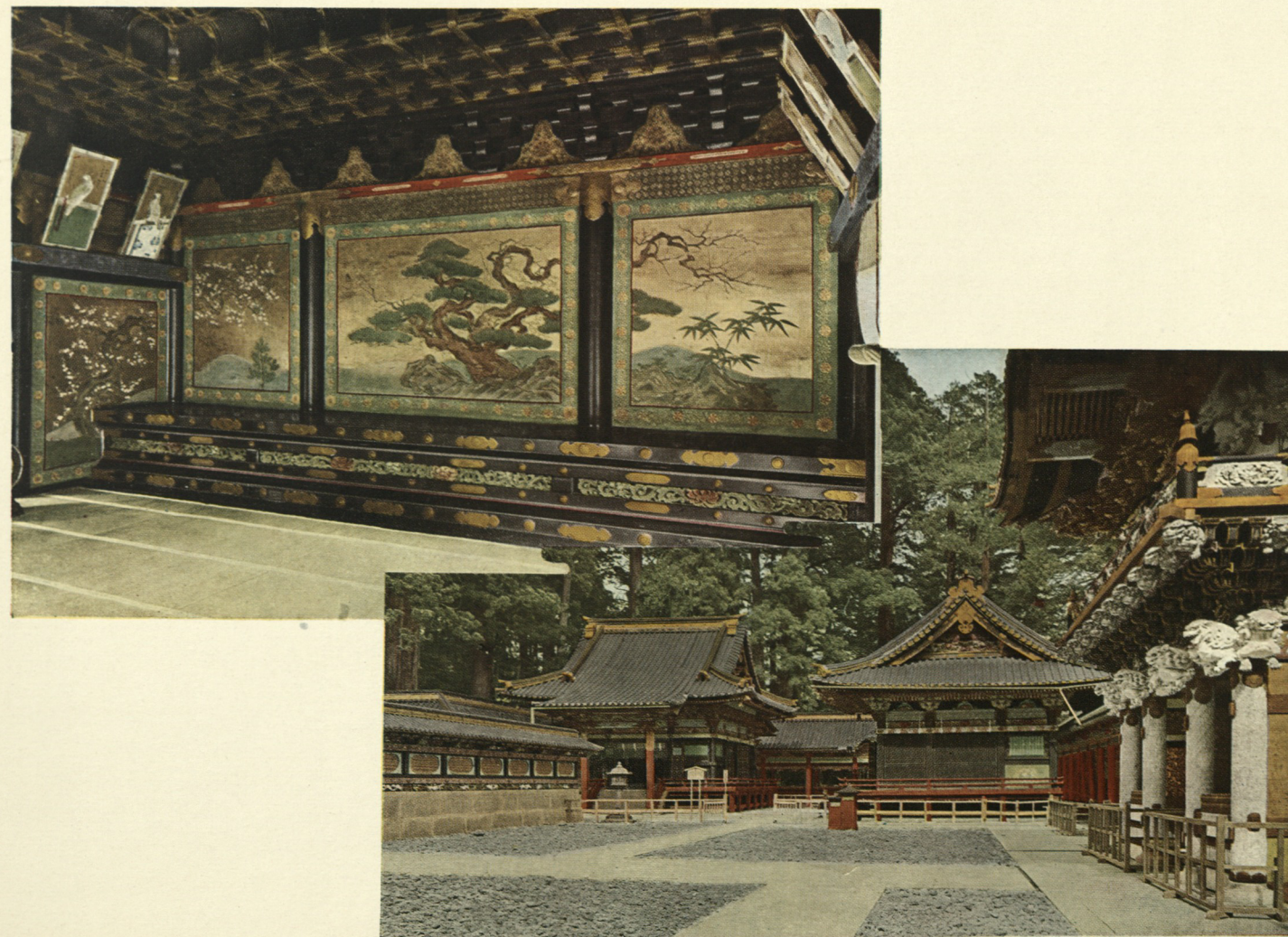
This building, the roof of which is copper-tiled is gorgeously coloured and gilded above the lintel-joists. On the ceiling is the picture of dancing angels drawn by Kano Ryotaku.

In this beautiful edifice are stored three palanquins, each sacred to Tokugawa Ieyasu, the principal deity, and the two fellow-deities, Minamoto Yoritomo and Toyotomi Hideyoshi—the prominent trio in the history of Japan. They are removed with solemn religious rites on the occasion of annual festivals.

### 神輿舎國寶

入母屋造銅瓦本葺、正面軒唐破風、長押上は金箔と極彩色、内部天井には狩野了琢の描ける天人舞樂の圖あり。内部に安置せるは御主神家康朝臣及相殿二柱の神即ち源賴朝公、豊臣秀吉公の三神輿なり。春秋兩度の祭典に渡御せらる。





# Right : THE SACRED MUSIC HALL AND SINGLE BRASS-LANTERN

This building, where sacred music and dance are performed is of cream whith, on its right-hand panel are carved in bas-relief flowers arranged in a basket designed and gorgeously coloured by Kano Yosen. A single brass-lantern, contributed by Tofuku Mon-in stands solitarly within the Yomeimon Gate, hence the name "Ippon-Toro."

## Left : THE WAINSCOTS OF THE SHRINE OFFICE

The photo shows the large wainscots, on which plum blossoms and pine trees are gorgeously painted on a gold ground by Kano Ichiraemon, Kano Kichiuemon and Kano Naiki.

(15)

### (右) 神樂殿及一本燈籠 國寶

神樂殿は入母屋造正面唐戸を建つ、兩側掲部を釣込む總蠟色塗にして西側腰羽目の薄肉彫極彩色の花の盛籠は狩野養川の下繪なり。其の左側玉垣の傍に唐銅の燈籠あり、東福門院の御寄進陽明門内の燈籠は此の一基のみなり依て「一本燈籠」の稱あり。

### (左) 上社務所内部 國寶

内部の大羽目は狩野市良衛門同吉右衛門同内記の筆になり、金地に紅梅及大和松を極彩色にて畫く。





### THE KARA-MON GATE AND THE HAI-DEN (Oratory)

The picture shows the complete view of the elaborate Kara-mon Gate, and the magnificent Oratory.

The former, with a copper-tiled roof is the innermost gate with the Oratory in rear and the Yomei-mon Gate in front and famous for its mosaic work—two dragons on the front pillars and flowers on the doors—and also for the carvings of Chinese sages and the Seven Deities of Fortune. On the roof are placed a pair of dragons and a pair of lion-like animals, all made of bronze.

The latter has a massive roof copper-tiled and gabled in Gongen-tsukuri. The square pillars ornamented with trees and animals are of cream-white flawless keyaki wood. Under the beam near dy three gold bells are hung.

御唐門は拜殿直前にあり、四方唐破風銅瓦本葺正面破風の棟上に銅獸を載す俗に恙といふ。正面左右の柱には昇龍降龍、幣軸には竹に梅、扉は両面とも梅、菊、牡丹等總て唐木の寄木彫四方台輪上には正面に堯舜等の聖賢、裏には七賢七福神等の丸彫あり、胡粉塗にして建物に人物彫刻のあるは本邦稀に見る所とす。拜殿は權現造にして、屋根は入母屋造千鳥破風付銅瓦本葺、向拜には三つの金鈴を懸く此の下を「お鈴下」と稱す。柱は樺の角柱四本鞘形の地彫、木端の龍頭、虹梁の上に唐獅子の丸彫を施す。各所の金物は鍍金又は鍍金の七寶金物を以て施さる。

御唐門及拜殿全景 國寶





### THE INTERIOR OF THE ORATORY

The interior of the Oratory is divided into three compartments, one 63-mat room between two 18-mat rooms—the right one is the Imperial prince's and the left the shogun's—all being sumptuously and ornately decorated with gold lacquer, ornamental carvings, etc. The ceiling is coffered, consisting of one hundred recessed panels, each with a gold, wriggling dragon painted on a blue ground. The framed pictures of 36 celebrated poets painted by Tosa Mitsuoki, with calligraphy by the Emperor Gomizunoo, are arranged around the cornice.

(17)

### 拜殿内部 國寶

三室に分れ中央は六十三疊、右は法親王御着座の間、左は將軍御着座の間、共に十八疊敷にして中央の間は折上格天井格間毎に丸龍を描く其數百、各々形を異にす柱は漆箔丸柱、右の杉戸は金泥地極彩色、右は竹に麒麟左は唐木に白澤共に探幽の筆、東西長押の上に掲げたる三十六歌仙の額の歌は後水尾天皇の御宸筆、繪は土佐光起の筆なり。





### THE SHOGUN'S ROOM

The photo shows the mosaic work of mythological phoenix and paulownia, with which the wainscots of the room are exquisitely decorated. The parquetry is made of such rare wood as red sandalwood, evony, ironwood and betel-palm. In the middle of the coffered ceiling is the crest of the Tokugawas, made of aloeswood. The structure of the Imperial prince's room opposite to it is nearly the same as that of the shogun's.

(18)

### 將軍着座の間 國寶

背後及び左に四枚の額羽目あり、紫檀黒檀鐵刀木檳榔樹等の唐木寄木彫鳳凰林中を飛ぶの圖、鳳凰の眼は水晶の玉和泉大椽九平の作なり、天井は二重桁上格天井中央葵の御紋は伽羅を用ゆ反對側の法親王着座の間も亦殆ど同様の造たり。





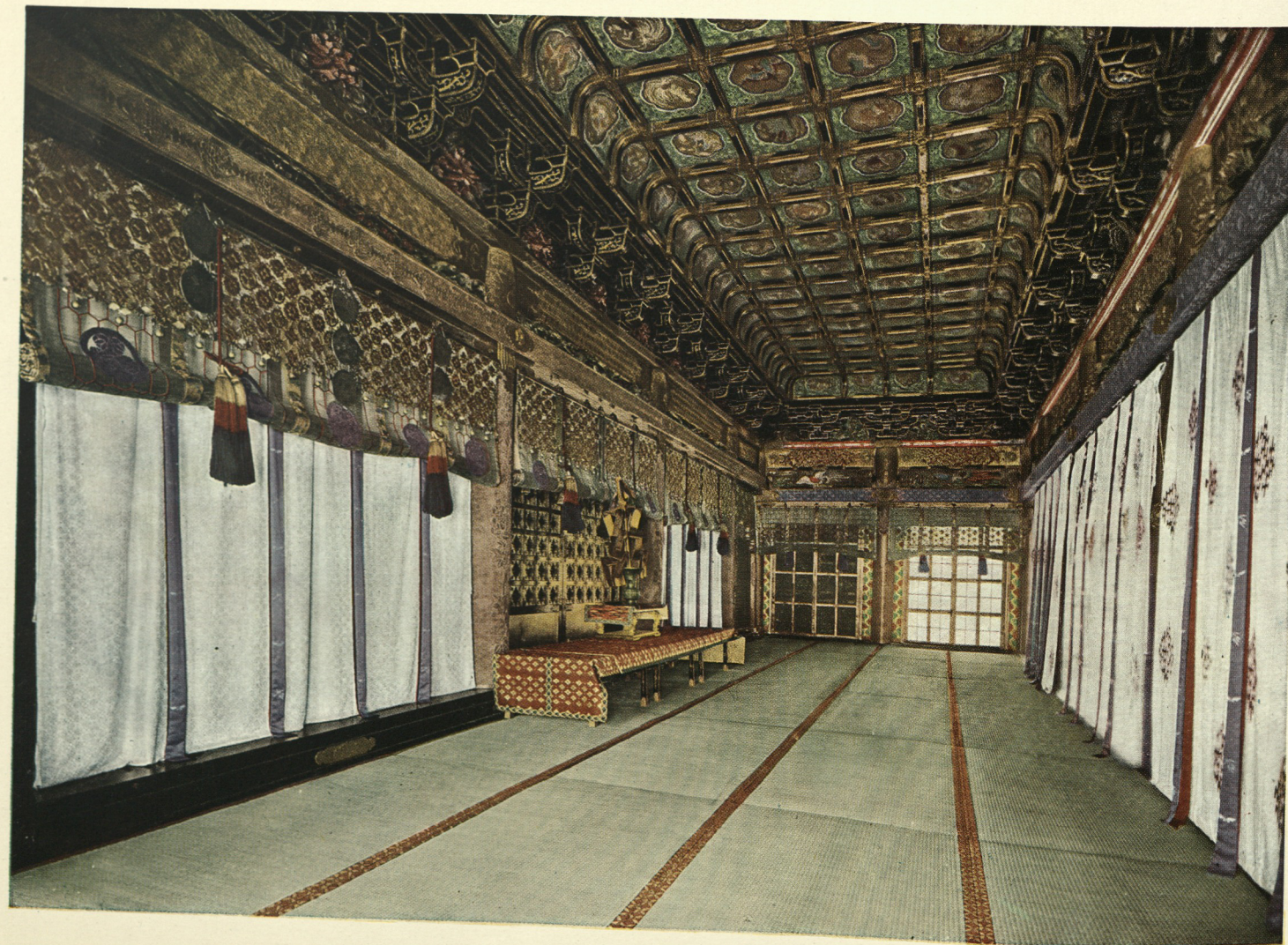
### THE ISHINO-MA (The Hall of Stone)

The 20-met room, paved with large flat granite stones beneath the floor, with gorgeously brocaded panels beside the side-doors, connects the Oratory with the Holy of Holies. Each side-door leading to the cloister of the above two is decorated with chrysanthemums in gold lacquered relief, unsurpassed in exquisite workmanship.

本殿と拜殿との間の一段低き所を石の間と稱す、床下は總て四盤石を敷く、疊の數は二十疊妻戸脇小破目は蜀江模様油煙形の内は鳳凰の極彩色、唐戸脇は左右に四ヶ所の櫛形窓あり此の間より拜殿本殿の廻縁に通ずる左右二口の妻戸は蠟色塗金高蒔繪を施す。頗る精巧のものにして日本一の大蒔繪と稱せらる。

石の間 國寶





### THE HEI-DEN

The interior of the Sanctuary is divided into three parts, namely the Hei-den, the Naijin and the Nainajini. In the Nainajini, the innermost hall, is a gorgeous shrine which contains images of Ieyasu, Hideyoshi and Yoritomo. The Hei-den is a holy place where a gold Gohei is set up at all times and offerings are made to the deities on ceremonial occasions.

(20)

### 幣 殿 國 寶

御本殿の内部は幣殿、内陣、内々陣に分れ、内々陣に御空殿といふ一棟の建物あり此所に御祭神の御神靈を奉祀せらる。幣殿は常に幣を立て祭典には神饌を献る所たり。本殿内部は壁書を始め總て結構壯麗を極む。





# THE SIDE VIEW OF THE SANCTUARY

This edifice, with a copper-tiled roof gabled in Gongen-tsukuri, is 52 ft, 6 ins. wide 32 ft, 6 ins. deep and 45 ft, 6 ins. high. There are cross-beams perched on the roof-ridge of the Sanctuary, with which the Oratory is connected by the Hall of Stone.

御本殿側面 國寶

本殿は桁行五十二尺五寸、梁間三十二尺五寸、高さ四十五尺五寸、屋根は入母屋造千鳥破風付銅瓦本葺、棟木の上には千木あり拜殿との間に石の間ありて所謂権現造の典型たり。





# Right: THE SLEEPING CAT

A wicket leading to the inner tomb is famous for its carving of a sleeping cat, which tradition attributes to the chisel of Hidari Jingoro (1594-1634).

## Left: THE SAKASHITA-MON GATE

(The Gate below the Slope)

This gate, the gabled roof of which is supported by trusses, stands in front of the wicket leading to the Tomb of Ieyasu. The pillars and doors, white chalk-plastered, are ornamented with gold plated fittings. In old times, the gate was closed except in the case when a shogun paid homage to the deity in person.

(右) 眠 猫 國 寶

奥社参道潜門長押上にある臺股の一にして最も有名なる彫刻なり。左甚五郎の作と稱し、種々の傳説あり。臺股に使用せられる動物として極めて珍稀に屬す。

(左) 坂 下 門 國 寶

奥社参道潜門の直前にあり。屋根切妻腕木造柱と扉には七寶の飾金具が附せらる、腐朽を防ぐ爲め胡粉を施す。此の門は往時將軍御社参の外開門せざりしを以て「開けずの門」と稱せらる。





Right : THE MORTUARY CHAPEL

A flight of 207 stone steps leads to the Mortuary Chapel clad with copper-plates bearing engraved hair-lines. The ceiling is coffered, consisting of a number of recessed panels with five-coloured chrysanthemums gorgeously painted.

Left : THE STONE STAIRWAY

Beyond the Sakashita-mon Gate, a flight of 207 stone steps leads to the Mortuary Chapel and the Tomb of Ieyasu. The notable feature of the stairway is that each step and paling is made of a huge block of stone.

(右) 奥社拜殿 國寶  
毛彫の銅板を以て包む天井は小組格間で各小間に五色極彩色の菊花を描けり。

(左) 奥社参道の石段

坂下門より二丁余、二百七段の石段は奥社拜殿前迄続く。一段毎に一板石を以て造り石柵中坂道の部分は笠石柱石台石とも一枚石を彫りつくる、其他石と石の継目は鉛を使用す。





### THE TOMB OF IEYASU

As is shown in this photographic reproduction, the tomb, a simple impressive bronze pagoda 10 ft, 7 ins. high, stands on an octagonal foundation of nine steps.

The first wood pagoda was built in 1621; the stone one replaced it in 1636; the present bronze one was cast by Shiina Hyogo in 1683. In front of the tomb are found a bronze vase, a bronze stork and a huge bronze incense burner——tributes from the Lord Arima Tadayori.

(24)

### 御 寶 塔 國 寶

奥社御寶塔は初め元和七年木造にて建立せられ、寛永十八年の時石に、天和三年唐銅塔に改めらる。即ち東照神君の御尊骸を欽め奉れる所なり。塔は八角九段の段上にあり、高さ一丈七寸、鑄工椎名兵庫の作。寶前には有馬忠頼より献上の唐銅三具足あり。





# THE OTABISHO

(The Temporary House for the Sacred Palanquins)

Every year on June 2 and October 17 the sacred palanquins are removed and stored here temporarily with solemn religious rites.

## 御旅所

長坂の東にあり、神輿渡御の際一時鎮まります所乃ち例祭、  
 (六月二日)秋季祭(十月十七日)に渡御の神事あり。此所に  
 て行はれる東遊の奉奏三品立神饌の献備は有名なり。





# THE OKARI-DEN

(The Temporary Shrine)

The Okari-den is located opposite to the Five-  
 Storied Pagoda. When the Sanctuary is in repair,  
 the deity is enshrined here temporarily.

御 假 殿

五重塔に相對して建てらる。本殿拜殿石の間の縮少せる如き  
 ものにして、外遷宮の場合御使用になるもの常は空殿なり。





### THE TREASURE MUSEUM

This building contains many sacred treasures and utensils, especially those which were used by Ieyasu, now deified. Many of them are registered as national treasures.

(27)

### 寶物館

寶物館には常宮の寶物にして御祭神御在世中御使用の品又は神器神寶類を始め雅樂用具等を出陳せらる内に國寶頗る多く加ふるに二荒山神社、輪王寺の珍稀にして尊き寶物をも收藏す。



御實物 左右御甲教訓

御教訓 東照宮主神家康公の處世秘訣の一大教訓なり。  
御甲冑 神君家康公關ヶ原の御陣に使用し給ひしものなりと  
云ひ、兜、胸當、胴は共に舶來品にして自餘の附屬品は本邦  
製なり。徳川御實記には遠く南蠻より輸入し鳩胸の鎧推形兜  
と記す是なり。

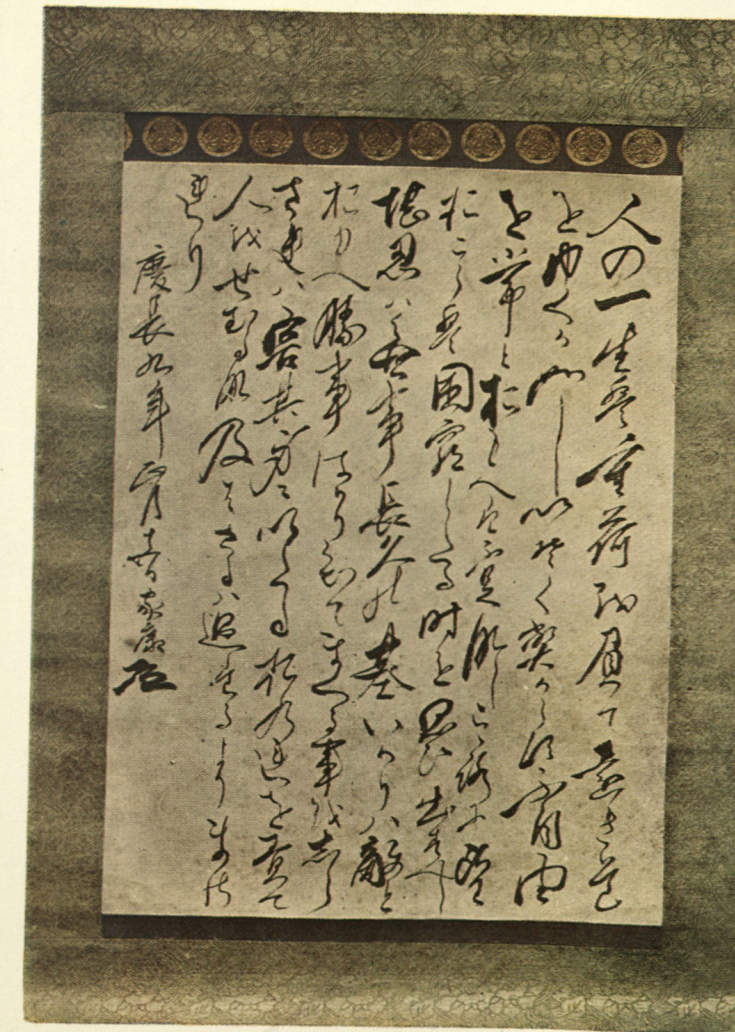
Right : THE AUTOGRAPH PRECEPTS

The photographic reproduction shows the precepts on the secret of success in life written by Ieyasu, the principal deity of the Toshogu Shrine.

Left : AN ARMOUR

An armour, the acornshaped helmet, the gorget and the pigeon-breasted cuirass of which are foreign-made ones, and the other accessories home-made, were used by Ieyasu in the Battle of Sekigahara.

(28)



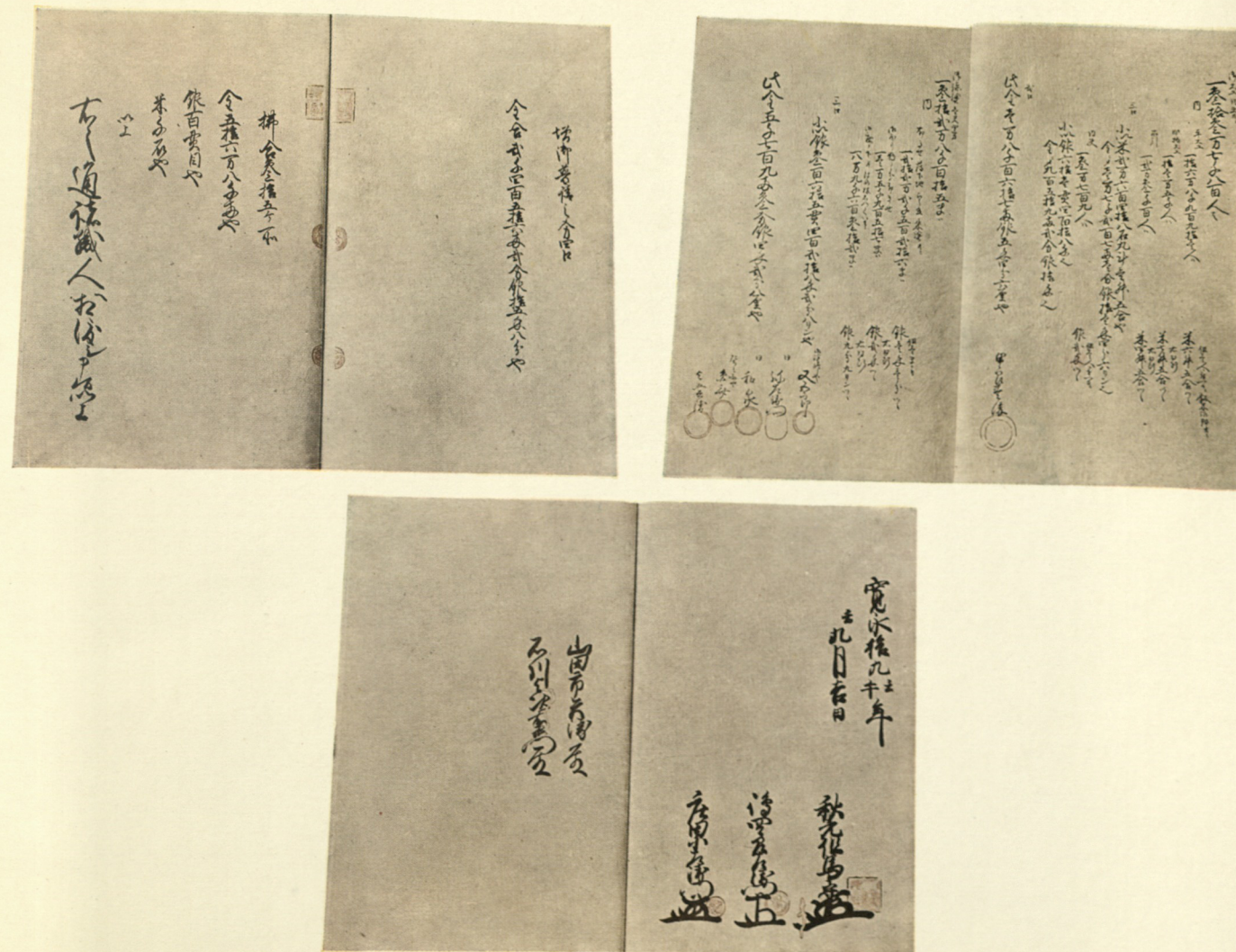


日光山東照宮御造營帳

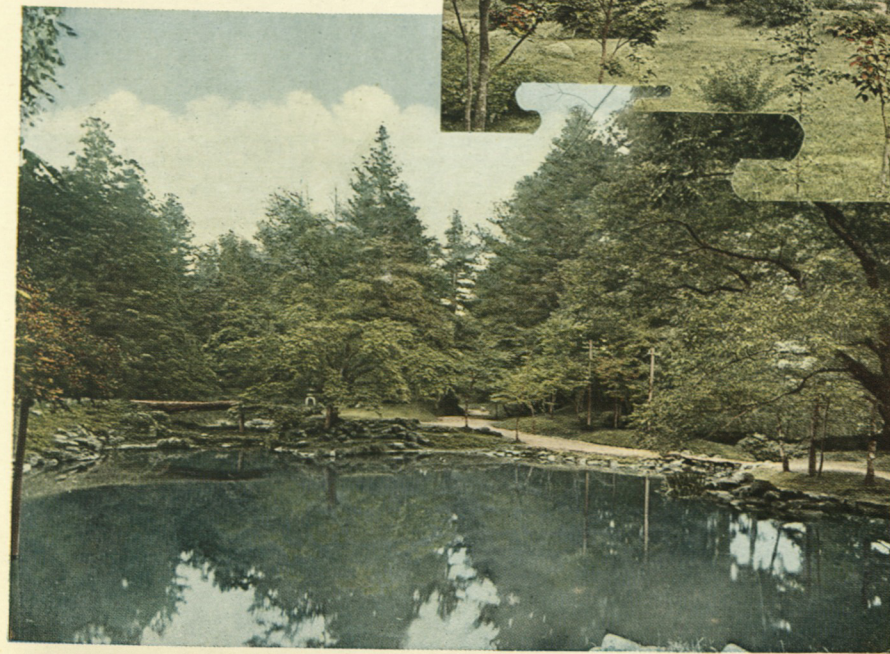
御社殿は最初元和三年二代將軍秀忠公の時に造營せられたるも、今日見るが如き精巧華麗を極めたる社殿は寛永十三年三代將軍家光公の御時僅か十八ヶ月にして完成せられたる所なり。此の時の御造營に奉仕せしは奉行秋元但馬守泰朝、副奉行島四郎左衛門三安、庄田小左衛門安照等にして經費は金五十六萬八千兩銀百貫目、米千石を費し、總て將軍御手金より支出せらる。此等の右文書は當時の精算書にして秋元子爵家に藏せられたるものなり。

THE OLD MANUSCRIPTS

Owned by Viscount AKimoto, one of whose ancestors was the Inspector-General in the construction of the Toshogu Shrine, the documents show the expenses required in the construction of the Toshogu Shrine dedicated to Ieyasu, the founder of the Tokugawa Shogunate. What are considered the architectural gems of the shrine were built by the third Shogun, Iemitsu in so incredibly short a space of time as a year and a half, regardless of expenses, which amounted to something like ¥27,366,500.







# Right : THE TOSHOGU SACRED GARDEN

Picturesquely located to the east of the Okariden, the Toshogu Sacred Garden commonly called "Sakuranobaba" spread out in front of the Shrine Office, the roof of which can be seen in the picture.

## Left : THE KOYO-EN

At the back of the Treasure MuSeum lies the Koyo-en, a sacred garden, where trees have a luxuriant foliage and a retired and secluded atmosphere prevails.

### 東照宮神苑

(右)

櫻馬場(社務所を望む)御假殿の東に當り社務所前面に位する  
櫻馬場の神苑なり。

(左)

浩養園 當宮寶物館後方の神苑にして樹木鬱茂し幽邃閑雅なる地域なり。





Right : LAKE CHUGUSHI

Among many other lovely mountain lakes in Inner Nikko, the largest is Lake Chugushi, about 20 miles in circumference, with Utagahama, Tera-gasaki, ect. famed for their scenic beauty on the south shore. The photo shows the charming lake with the setting sun on its surface. It is called "Sachi-no-Umi," the Lake of Fortune, graciously named by the Emperor Meiji when he made a progress there.

Left : KEGON FALLS

The fall, about 700 feet high and 18 feet wide, is one of the natural marvels in this region. A short path leads down to the viewing-stand, where its complete view, unsurpassed in sublimity, can be obtained.

(右) 中宮祠湖

一名幸の湖と稱す。明治天皇御巡幸の際賜はりし名なり。山中第一の大湖にして東西三里、南北一里許南岸に歌ヶ濱、寺ヶ崎等の景勝の地あり。

(左) 華嚴瀧

大平の左に有り、岨道を下れば瀧の全景を觀望し得べき瀧見の台に至る。幅三四間、高さ七十余丈關東第一の巨瀑たり。





Right : RYUZU FALLS

Among many famous water falls in Nikko, is Ryuzu Falls, the grandeur of which baffles description.

Left : KIRIFURI FALLS

Located  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles far from the Sacred Bridge, Kirifuri Falls rushes and tumbles over the rocks in two tiers, foaming and roaring. The upper tier is about 130 ft. high and 30 ft. wide, while the lower one is slightly less in height and about 60 ft. wide. The splendour dazzles the spectator.

日光名瀧の一にして壯觀云ふべからず。

(右) 龍頭瀧

(左) 霧降瀧

神橋より一里十五丁所野村にあり、小倉山の南麓を過ぎ西北に登り山頭に至れば瀧を瞰下し得、是より瀧壺迄三丁、瀧は二段をなして落つ、一の瀧は高さ十三四丈、二の瀧は十二三丈幅十間許壯觀を極む。



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